





It was the last effort of his sinking powers. He fell back, pressed his father's and his brother's hands, and almost immediately expired, a victim not so much of his wounds, which were not in themselves necessarily fatal, nor perhaps even dangerous, had they been attended to, as one of the heroic efforts, so overpowering and destructive in his disabled condition, which he had made to repair his father's fault; for such he evidently esteemed the dismissing the travellers from the Station, without sufficient guides and protection.

#### SEED WHEAT.

Mr. HOLMES:—Nothing is more important and yet more frequently neglected than good seed of every description.—What is more beautiful to the eye than ripening grain teeming with life and motion—and the pleasure of the beholder will be in proportion to its luxuriance and uniformity—but let them be a mixture of the various kinds, so that an uncertainty is left upon the mind which is the 'monarch of the surveyed,' and pleasure gives place to painful sensations.—Now a little extra labor and expense in the preparation of seed is an antidote to all this evil and will bring back to the bestower, in the time of harvest, a tenfold reward. It is as true literally, as spiritually, that according as we sow we shall reap. If we sow tares or other noxious weeds, let us not have the impudence to excuse our own ignorance or sluggishness by saying, the Evil One hath done this—neither let us expect a beautiful or bountiful harvest.

Seed-time is near at hand, and now, while we have many a rainy day, is the time to attend to this business.—The inquiry here is very general—Can you tell me who has good seed wheat? And what think you is my reply?—Every farmer who has any wheat has good seed wheat. Heretofore we have been, and now are dependant upon the Kennebec region for this article. Now the question arises, does that section produce better wheat than other parts of the State? I think not. But why is it that so much 'bright, clean seed wheat' is found in the Kennebec markets? Partly, undoubtedly, because much of it is raised on burnt land, but in my opinion, more especially, because it has passed through a cleanser. Let our wheat but pass through this machinery, and the difference no longer exists. It is thought by some—and is there not soundness in this opinion—that this process of cleansing essentially injures the kernel and in many cases destroys the germ. Be this as it may, I think there is a safer and better way to accomplish the necessary purification. Every farmer who has a drop of Yankee blood in his veins, or a single Yankee notion in his head, has ingenuity sufficient to make his own cleanser, and prepare very of holes in the bottom, after you have sown every thing you need. These holes may be made with a square pointed nail or some better instrument, and their size must be regulated to correspond with the different kinds of wheat, and sufficiently large to let through all the beaten-out wild seeds, and some of the smaller pinched kernels. To perfect this process, you may either pick out with your fingers, whatever else you may wish to be rid of, or swim them out when you are ready to lime for sowing. If you wish for a larger and better sieve, procure a piece of sheet Zinc (oblong square is a very suitable form) such as is used about chimneys; place it upon a smooth and hard surface of wood and proceed as with the tin pan—then frame it with thin pieces of boards, and you will have what every farmer ought to have. This sieve can be made by any ordinary workman in one half of a day and will cost less than a dollar.

The advantages of this process over the one alluded to above, are.

- 1st. Your grain is more effectually cleaned.
- 2d. You do not destroy or injure the grain.
- 3d. Having got rid of the small and pinched kernels your grain will probably ripen earlier and more uniform.
- 4th. Every man may have his own seed without running from Dan to Beersheba to procure it, and without running the risk of being deceived.

March 28, 1837.

A. G. D.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

#### INDIAN CORN.—RIDGING.

There is a mode of culture in practice in some parts of the State, which in my opinion, is far preferable to that generally practised in this country. Preferable, because more than one half of the labor of ploughing and hoeing is saved, and at the same time a better crop is obtained. The mode is this: When a piece of moving or pasture land is to be broken up in the spring for corn, the first thing is to spread the manure evenly over the whole surface.—The ground is next thrown into ridges, by means of a plough with double mould-boards and shares—so that a furrow is turned up on each side of the plough as it passes along.—Instead of going round, or 'marking off a land,' as it is termed, the plough returns on the same side, within 20 or 24 inches of the first furrow. You then have a ridge—the edges of the two furrows coming nearly in contact, the grass is covered up, and all the manure which was spread over the space occupied, is thrown within the ridge. A man follows with his hoe to mend up the interstices between the edges of the turf with soil from the furrow.

As the ground only requires to be ploughed to the depth of about four or five inches, two yoke of oxen will easily plough two acres and

a half in a day, and which, where the ground is tolerable smooth and free from stone, the man who follows will dress and render fit for planting in the same time—or, as is frequently practised, the corn is dropped and planted, at the same time the ridges are dressed; and which is no doubt the better way.

Here then is a vast saving of labor; for I believe that ploughing one acre, by the present mode, is a good day's work; and, on the intervals lands in this town, the services of not less than three yoke of cattle are required.—But this is not all—for the ground then has to be harrowed, cross ploughed, and furrowed out for planting. So that the difference in labor, of preparing grass-land for a corn crop, is as three to one in favor of ridging.

But this is not the only advantage. The ground being ploughed at the very time of planting, after the grass has become green, the decomposition of the turf and manure, thrown together within the ridge, causes fermentation to take place, the genial warmth of which causes the corn rapidly to spring up, and come forward with a vigorous and healthy growth—and with the whole of the manure confined within range of its roots, subject neither to evaporation, or to be washed away by rains, the corn usually comes to maturity some eight or ten days earlier than when treated in a different manner.

This mode of ridging has long been practised in Sullivan County. More than twenty years ago, before I left the farm for the more arduous and severe labors of the workshop, I assisted in dressing these ridges. The improved plough was at that time unknown, and the ridges were then made by passing the common plough through both ways in the same furrow. It is the only mode practised in some of the towns of that county now, whether the surface be rough or smooth, or the ground wet or dry, when a crop of corn is to be taken from grass land; and I am happy to say that the experiment has been tried here, during the present season, with the most satisfactory results.

At the suggestion of PAUL JACOBS, Esq., who last year represented the town of Croydon in the Legislature, and who is one of the most extensive and best farmers in Sullivan county, Mr. WILLIAM LOW of this town was induced to send for one of the improved ploughs for ridging; and with which he ridged several acres on the intervals, which he planted with corn, and from which he has realised a tolerable crop, better than most of his neighbors—though not so good as the average of a good year. Mr. ROBERT EASTMAN of this town, prepared a few acres of his ground in the same manner, and with a like result. This plough may be used to great advantage in the cultivation of potatoes, two acres and a half of which may be ploughed and planted in a day, with the assistance of two persons to drop the seed as the ploughing and ridging are going on.

After a crop has been taken from ground prepared in this manner, the plough is run through the ridges lengthwise, either in fall or spring, and the soil prepared for the succeeding crop.

If, then, as has been fully demonstrated, a saving of one half if not two thirds of the labor of breaking up grass land and preparing it for a corn-crop, can be realized by this mode of culture, and at the same time a better crop produced, it is certainly worthy the attention of the farmers of this county, who I am satisfied will give to the subject all the consideration which its importance demands.

[From the New York Cultivator.]

#### SEVEN REASONS

Why Agriculture should receive the patronage of Government.

1. Agriculture feeds all. Were agriculture to be neglected, population would diminish, because the necessities of life would be wanting. Did it not supply more than is necessary for its own wants, every other art would not only be at a stand, but every science, and every kind of mental improvement, would be neglected.—Manufactures and commerce originally owed their existence to agriculture. Agriculture furnishes, in a great measure, raw materials and subsistence for the one, and commodities for barter and exchange for the other. In proportion as these raw materials and commodities are multiplied, by the intelligence and industry of the farmer, and the consequent improvement of the soil, in the same proportion are manufactures and commerce benefited—not only in being furnished with more abundant supplies, but in the increased demand for their fabrics and merchandize. The more agriculture produces, the more she sells—the more she buys; and the business and comfort of society are mainly influenced and controlled by the results of her labors.

2. Agriculture, directly, or indirectly, pays the burthens of our taxes and our tolls,—which support the government, and sustain our internal improvements; and the more abundant her means, the greater will be her contribution.—The farmer, who manages his business ignorantly and slothfully, and who produces from it only just enough for the subsistence of his family, pays no tolls on the transit of his produce, and but a small tax upon the nominal value of his lands. Instruct his mind, and awaken him to industry, by the hope of distinction and reward, so that he triples the products of his labor, the value of his lands is increased in a corresponding ratio, his comforts are multiplied, his mind is disenthralled, and two thirds of his products go to augment the business and tolls of our canals and roads. If such a change in the situation of one farm, would add one hundred dollars to the wealth, and one dollar to the tolls of the State, what an astonishing aggregate would be produced, both in capital and in rev-

enue, by a similar improvement upon 250,000 farms, the assumed number in the State. The capital would be augmented two millions, and the revenue two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

3. Agriculture is the principal source of our wealth.—It furnishes more productive labor, the legitimate source of wealth, than all the other employments in society combined. The more it is enlightened by science, the more abundant will be its products; the more elevated its character, the stronger the incitements to pursue it. Whatever, therefore, tends to enlighten and increase its labors, must proportionably increase the wealth of the State, and the means for the successful prosecution of the other arts, and the sciences, now indispensable to their profitable management.

4. Agriculturists are the guardians of our freedom. They are the fountains of political power. If the fountains become impure, the stream will be defiled. If the agriculturist is slothful, and ignorant, and poor, he will be spiritless, dependent and servile. If he is enlightened, industrious, and in prosperous circumstances, he will be independent in mind, jealous of his rights, and watchful for the public good.—His welfare is identified with the welfare of the State. He is virtually fixed to the soil; and has, therefore a paramount interest, as well as a giant power, to defend it from the encroachments of foreign or domestic foes. If his country suffers, he must suffer; if she prospers, he too may expect to prosper. Hence whatever tends to improve the intellectual condition of the farmer, and to elevate him above venal temptation, essentially contributes to the good order of society at large, and to the perpetuity of our country's freedom.

5. Agriculture is the parent of physical and moral health to the State, it is the salt which preserves us from moral corruption. Not only are her labors useful in administering to the wants, and in dispensing the blessing of abundance to others, but she is constantly exercising a salutary influence upon the moral and physical health of the State, and in perpetuating the republican habits and good order of society.—While rural labor is the great source of physical health and constitutional vigor to our population, it interposes the most formidable barrier to the demoralizing influence of luxury and vice. We seldom hear of civil commotions, of crimes, or of hereditary disease, among those who are steadily engaged in the labors of agriculture.—Men who are satisfied with the certain and abundant resources of their own labor and their own farms, are not willing to jeopardize their enjoyments, by promoting popular tumult, or tolerating crime. The more we promote the influence of the agriculturist, by developing the powers of his mind, and elevating his moral views, the more shall we promote the virtue and happiness of society.

6. Agriculture, by increasing the advance the prosperity, promotes the moral improvement, and elevate the character of the State. Look at the disparity in the products and profits of labor, on the well managed and ill managed farm—or in the well cultivated and ill cultivated district. The one, we say, nets a profit of twelve or fourteen per cent. per annum, on the nominal value of the land, the other but two or three per cent.—and abundant examples may be furnished of both extremes. The rural improvement of a country indicates, pretty correctly, besides, the intellectual and moral condition of its population. Now, if by raising the standard of public instruction, by holding out rewards to successful competitors in improvement, and by establishing schools of practical and scientific agriculture, all of which come within the purview of legislative duties, we could render all our improved lands as productive as those of a like quality, which are well managed, our agricultural products would be quintupled. This we do not expect; but, after making one allowance for all drawbacks, it must be apparent to every reflecting mind, that the advantages to the State, from a judicious application of a portion of public moneys to promote agricultural improvement, would be manifestly great.—We have seen, from a combination of local causes, and in a short period, the agriculture of old settled counties doubled and trebled. General causes, operating upon the whole State, cannot fail of producing results alike favorable.

7. Agriculture is entitled to special patronage, as a matter of equal justice, as well as from considerations of sound policy—because she has had nothing special, while other classes have had much. She shares, in common with all, in the advantages of common schools, and public improvements, and she did receive, in 1817, a pittance, a special pittance, which she has refunded to the treasury, in the form of revenue, with compound interest. The State may be likened to a large family of boys. Five-sixths of these have charge of the farm; others are taught trades and handicrafts; and to these two classes is confined the task of providing for the wants of the family. But, as a necessary appendage to a large family, one son is set apart as a doctor, another as a minister, and a third as a lawyer. And, to qualify these the better for their respective duties, it is agreed that a portion of the family funds shall be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a school for their exclusive benefit. Thus, while the farmers and mechanics are getting their trades, by labor, in the field and in the shop, the doctor, the parson, and the lawyer, are getting their professions in the public school. By and by the working boys discover that owing to the rapid improvements of the age, school knowledge is as advantageous to the trades, as it is to the professions; that there have been great improvements made abroad in their several arts of labor, and that without a knowledge of these

improvements, and of the lay upon which they are based, they cannot successfully compete with their better instructed neighbors. Feeling themselves entitled to the same favor that has been shown to the doctor, the parson, and the lawyer, desirous of acquiring this useful knowledge in their business, so necessary to the common interests of the family, and influenced by a laudable pride to become, in fact, what they are in name, on a footing of equality with their already learned brethren, the working boys now ask the family to establish for them a school, adapted to their employments, now that the affairs of the family are prosperous. We cannot, say they, acquire the desired knowledge in the doctor's school, because it is not taught there; and because, were it taught, we cannot be spared from the farm and shop to go after it. We want a school in which we can practice our hands to useful labor, gain instruction in the principles of our business, and at the same time qualify ourselves for the higher duties of social and public life. Is there any thing unreasonable in this request? Or is there ought in it which a wise and prudent family would not grant with alacrity?

The State has expended about three millions of dollars, towards qualifying the doctor, the divine, the lawyer, and the gentleman, to discharge their several duties in society, from which the farmer and mechanic can derive but partial, if any, direct advantage. The plainest principles of justice, which accede to all classes an equal participation in the favor of a free government, as well as a provident foresight, require alike some special provision for those who live by the sweat of the brow.

Noel Experiment in Horticulture.—In some parts of the New England States, there are a kind of barren waste, denominated Pine Plains. A man by the name of Muckle, having the misfortune to own a tract of this land, erected a kind of hovel in the midst, and essayed with all his art in horticulture to draw support from his mother earth, for himself and the mother of his children. Either from the ungrateful returns for his labors, or a sensual appetite, he was driven to that dreadful alternative, of soothing his decline of life in exhilarating potations. A traveller, riding through this desert waste, discovered when coming near old Muckle's domicile, the occupant, in prostrate condition, on a piece of ground which had the appearance of a brick yard; although denominated a garden. The stranger not knowing the particular reasons for his fellow being prostrate in this condition with a July sun peering in his face, called out! My friend, what are you doing there on the ground? To which Muckle replied. My white beans came up last night, and I am afraid if they see this dar'd poor land they'll go back, so I'm yoked on em.—Canjoharie Radii.

Violent Hail storm.—We learn from the current at Lebanon, on the night of the 8th inst., which was of great violence, and lasted, in its greatest fury, about half an hour. The track of the storm was several miles wide. It appears the afternoon of that day had been clear and warm. Towards sunset a few clouds were seen gathering in the southwest, and about dark, faint flashes of lightning were observed from the same direction. As the evening advanced, the volume of clouds above the horizon increased; the flashes of lightning were more frequent and vivid, and accompanied by loud reverberating peals of thunder. The storm was apparently approaching nearer, until about 8 o'clock—when the face of the sky was completely shrouded in heavy black clouds—a high wind, nearly approaching a hurricane, swept over the village—there was a continued explosion of electricity, apparently right overhead—the thunder almost deafening, and the lightning almost incessant glare. To add to the awfulness of the scene, the rattling of hail was now heard on the roofs of houses and against the windows, and the rain fell in torrents. Hailstones of all sizes, from that of a bullet to that of a hen's egg, were driven by the tempest with great fury and profusion, down the chimneys and through the windows—the crashing of glass was dreadful—which added to the loud howling of the wind, the roar of the thunder, the torrents of rain and hail which followed the broken panes, and the apprehension of the spectators, made the scene very awful.—On looking without the scene was no less sublime and fearful. It seemed as though the storm spirit himself was on the wing, heavy masses of clouds were furiously driven across the sky, the air was filled with branches of trees, made visible by the lightning—the ground was white with hail—the trees and houses bending and cracking with the wind—altogether it was the most awful and sublime spectacle, says the Telegraph, we ever beheld.

It was supposed the ground at one time must have been covered with hail two inches deep—and bushes might have been heaped up the next morning, still as large as partridge eggs.

Great damage was done to the houses in Zebulon. On the south and west sides of the town, scarcely a pane of glass where exposed, escaped destruction. The damage in glass alone, must have been several hundred dollars.

A valuable horse, belonging to the mail contractors, was killed during the storm.

Tyrannical.—A poor beggar was recently sentenced to seven years' transportation, at the Hereford County, (Eng.) Sessions, for stealing a slice of bread off a large loaf!

A fire occurred in the State Prison, Thomaston, on Thursday night, in the wheelwright's shop, which was consumed with its contents.—Loss estimated at \$3,000.

#### ONJORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, April 18, 1837.

A RESOLUTION. The Resolves recently passed by the Senate of Massachusetts which we published in our last paper, were received with some astonishment by men of all parties. A different set of resolutions have passed the House of Representatives by a large majority. The immediate abolitionists, have heretofore been few in numbers, and opposed by the great mass of the community, in this section of the country without distinction of party. Since the declaration made by the President in his inaugural address, on this subject, there appears to be a disposition among some of the opposition, to make this a party question and unite the two extremes of nullification and immediate abolition, thus forming a party united in sentiment and based upon principle. They are united in sentiment, as being in favor of a dissolution of the union if necessary to accomplish their purposes, and are possessed of a common principle of opposition to the present administration and any other which will not put them in power. The whigs will doubtless assent to this arrangement as they have little to lose, and the abolitionists are desirous of any plan which will extend their power and influence. We do not fear our old opponents under whatever shape they may present themselves, though we apprehend no good will come from the agitation of this exciting question. It is for the whigs to decide whether they will be likely to gain or lose most by uniting their desperate fortunes with the young but growing party of abolitionists. It seems that the poor slaves must succeed the poor Indians in the sympathies of the great whig party, and we believe with results alike beneficial. They are to be used as the tools of a party—and then thrown aside as worthless. They are to be excited and encouraged with the hope of something better, until those who have deceived and deluded them shall abandon them in a fate compared with which their present condition is happiness. We pity the slaves for the miseries their pretended friends are preparing for them, merely to gratify their own selfish and ambitious schemes.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS.

This subject will be likely to cause more excitement among our citizens than any question that has hitherto arisen. In some towns two or three meetings have been held, and the question is still undecided. In many places the money has been loaned in small sums of from 25 to 200 dollars, and the interest applied to meet the expenses of the town. In some it is applied to pay the poll tax. This appears to be an equal mode of distribution, and one to which we have no objection. If it were a gift instead of a deposit we would not oppose a distribution of the whole sum among the inhabitants. But as it is a deposit, we ought to receive it as such, and expend no part of the principal. We are informed that some towns, have in fact divided the money, regardless of the provisions of the law under which it is received, among the inhabitants, according to numbers. Now this is wrong. For if the money is called for and the town is obliged to refund it, it will be raised by a tax, and a man who receives \$5 may have to pay \$20, while another who receives the same will pay little or nothing. The fund, if well used, might do the town much good, though we do not anticipate that much benefit will be actually realized from it.

The aspect of the country is cheerless enough to the farmer. It is now past the middle of April and the fields are usually covered with snow and in many places to the depth of several feet. The chance for flowers on May day is rather small.

A meeting was held in this town on Saturday last, to see what disposition should be made of its share of the surplus money. The meeting was unanimously attended for the session of the year and the badness of the traveling, there being over two hundred present. It was decided by a large majority, after some discussion, that the whole should be distributed among the inhabitants, according to the census, the heads of families to receive a share proportioned to the number of persons in the family. The details of the plan appear not to have been matured, or at least were not explained. No person is appointed to make the distribution, and another meeting will doubtless be called for the purpose of making further arrangements for carrying the law into effect.

From the Saco (Me.) Democrat.

While congratulating ourselves upon the wisdom with which Saco has acted with regard to its portion of the deposit money, we confess we are sorry for the misapprehension on the subject, which seems to prevail in some other places. Neither by the Act of Congress or the Act of the Legislature of this State, is this money to be considered as a gift, but only as a deposit for safe keeping with the towns in their corporate capacity, and in that capacity they will have to refund the money as soon as called for. The President in his last annual Message says: 'It is manifest that the law itself cannot sanction such a suggestion, (that is, that the money is a gift), and that as it now stands, the States have no more authority to receive and use these deposits, without intending to return them, than any deposit Bank, or any individual temporarily charged with the safe keeping or application of the public money, would have for converting the same to their private use.' And the President treats such a misuse of this money as 'a violation of the public faith and moral obligation.'

This is the very misapprehension into which the people of some towns in this State have fallen. They consider this government money their own, and have taken measures to have it divided and distributed among them. This surely implies, that they do not intend to return the money; for how many there must be in every town, who, when the money shall be required, could not be compelled to pay back one cent—how many, who, for two or three dollars received, would be called on to pay back some fifty or a hundred dollars—and how many more there will be, who, if the call should be long delayed, will be obliged to help to refund money, of which they shall have received nothing. This procedure involves in its consequences injustice so palpable—so gross, that there can be little doubt, that the injured man, who shall have assented to no part of it, will have a remedy—and that remedy may be against the officers of the town, who feeling bound by an illegal vote of the inhabitants, have given away the public money contrary to law.

Not are those towns who have voted to take bonds refund the money, when Government. Waving of collecting all these bonds one petty law suits; if the people individually, in all of them, to minors. Every minor, as soon as or have a guardian, will action for his part of it. But claims, which fall to as by heirship, legacy, & children themselves and the parents as such. In quences of this mistake nothing of the violation of obligation," are to number. We hope the officers of dlen into the error, will dition until well advised. No people shall have tiding they will, we believe and the inhabitants of troubles.

"Keep the flag flying!" "Hang out the Bann!" shouts the Kennebec Journal," responds the "Old Light" it launches out dictions, maledictions, and of Baron Munchausen, on est days, just before an redeeming spirit in the l certainly there is, says the "O! y-e-a-s! rejoins the our own determinations! ize," says the Whig, and pers"—let us fight a good nal—we agree with both particularly with the Wh papers as possible, and Jackson still rules, says blood-thirsty old tyrant a Betty—she's a reckless w—he's a great awful wi the Whig—we coincide temporaries, follows the Buren is no better—we appointed in him already pointed, says the Journal he was a dirty democrat the Whig, we have always depraved—we are happy both our respected coten zette; we never intend to know more than we do, their opinion is "Even ened" says the Gazette. paper in the State, as he exclaims the Whig—we says the Journal—"the Gazette—but isn't a burster?—and so on, the chapter.—"Eastern

From the Boston Free Press. The action of the liver upon the Slavery R ate, will be watched with rash and headlong man has dove into this subject and unnecessary extrane ceeded, has excited the calm observer. The p wealth, as much as the slavery, are not willing thirteen millions of free lions of slaves from bo sincerely believe, wou measures recommended ried out. They would a civil commotion whic fields with blood, and now the abode of peace government, the theatre anarchy.

We are told what the of Europe demands! I sentiment which is so United States? Is it and Spanish Colonies—Czar—in the dungeons of Austria? "O no," land is the fountain sentiment." What claim pliment?

From the late letter reply to Rev. Dr. War loving interesting partic very in the English co 1. In Cape Town and it extremely of Africa, the Slaves! Scattered ove many thousand more d yet the ear of day is du the British empire the In a conversation that house of Parliament, b tween the Hon. Mr. B house, on the subject o dia, it was admitted th vails to a great exten Bengal." 3. Behold pancies in the West l been denounced as "ag the delusive name of a English have above or hention in their Indian speech of the Rev. W. from Bangalore, delive the last annual meeti any Society, we find p rid system of Hindoo is and corruption, is uph a source of gain, by India. 5. In a speech ed in Exeter Hall, wo



Not are those towns much better off, who have voted to take bonds of the inhabitants to refund the money, when it shall be required by Government. Waving the delay and difficulty of collecting all these bonds—the thousand and one petty law suits; if this money belongs to the people individually, it belongs to each and all of them, to minors as well as adults.—Every minor, as soon as he shall come of age, or have a guardian, will call on the town by an action for his part of it. The earnings of minor children, it is true, belong to their parents. But claims, which fall to them in any other way, as by heirship, legacy, &c. &c. belong to the children themselves and cannot be released by the parents as such. Indeed, the evil consequences of this mistake of some towns, to say nothing of the violation of law and of "moral obligation," are to numerous to be detailed.—We hope the officers of such towns, as have fallen into the error, will delay making the distribution until well advised on the subject, and until people shall have time to reflect. By so doing they will, we believe, save themselves, and the inhabitants of their towns, endless troubles.

"Keep the flag flying" says the Bangor Whig—"Hang out the Banner on the outer wall," shouts the Kennebec Journal—"Amen—so be it," responds the "Old Portland Gazette," and forthwith it launches out with a column of predictions, maledictions, and silly-dictions, worthy of Baron Munchausen, or the Gazette in its wildest days, just before an election. "There is a redeeming spirit in the land," says the Whig—certainly there is, says the Journal—O y-e-a-s! O! y-e-a-s! rejoins the Gazette, we "feel it in our own determinations!" "Organize, organize," says the Whig, and "circulate whig papers"—let us fight a good fight, says the Journal—we agree with both, says the Gazette, but particularly with the Whig; circulate as many papers as possible, and don't forget us. Gen. Jackson still rules, says the Gazette, and he's a blood-thirsty old tyrant and a superannuated old Betty—he's a reckless villain, says the Journal—he's a great awful wicked old wretch, says the Whig—we coincide with our respected contemporaries, follows the Gazette, and Mr. Van Buren is no better—we and the people are disappointed, says the Journal, for we always knew he was a dirty democrat—nor are we, echoes the Whig, we have always thought him totally depraved—we are happy to agree entirely with both our respected contemporaries, says the Gazette; we never intend to differ from those who know more than we do, if we can find out what their opinion is. "Every man must be enlightened," says the Gazette. "There is not such a paper in the State, as the Whigs ought to have, exclaims the Whig—we don't know about that, says the Journal—their own sentiments about the Gazette—but isn't our New York branch a burster?—and so on, and so on, to the end of the chapter.—*Eastern Argus.*

From the Boston Statesman.  
The action of the House of Representatives upon the Slavery Resolutions from the Senate, will be watched with intense anxiety. The rash and headlong manner in which the Senate has dove into this subject, and the uncalculated and unnecessary extreme to which it has proceeded, has excited the astonishment of every candid observer. The people of this Commonwealth, as much as they may be opposed to slavery, are not willing to sacrifice the liberty of thirteen millions of freemen, to redeem two millions of slaves from bondage;—and this, we sincerely believe, would be the result of the measures recommended by our Senate, if carried out. They would throw the country into a civil commotion which would cover its fair fields with blood, and render the land, which is now the abode of peace, of liberty, and good government, the theatre of rapine, carnage, and anarchy.

We are told what the enlightened sentiment of Europe demands! Where do we find this sentiment which is so much in advance of the United States? Is it exhibited in the French and Spanish Colonies—among the serfs of the Czar—in the dungeons of Poland, by the despot of Austria? "O no," it will be replied, "England is the fountain of all this enlightened sentiment." What claims has she to such a compliment?

From the late letter of Dr. Brockenridge, in reply to Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, we gather the following interesting particulars in relation to Slavery in the English colonies and provinces:—1. In Cape Town and its vicinity, at the southern extremity of Africa, there are 9,000 British Slaves! Scattered over that vast peninsula are many thousand more of British Slaves! And yet the ear of day is dull with being told, that in the British empire there were no Slaves. 2. In a conversation that occurred in the commons house of Parliament, but a short time back, between the Hon. Mr. Buxton and Sir J. Hobhouse, on the subject of British Slavery in India, it was admitted that "domestic Slavery prevails to a great extent in India, especially in Bengal." 3. Behold nearly a million of apprentices in the West India Islands, which have been denounced as "aggravated slavery, under the delusive name of apprenticeship." 4. The English have above one hundred millions of heathen in their Indian possessions; and in a speech of the Rev. W. Campbell, a missionary from Bangalore, delivered at Exeter Hall, at the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, we find positive proof, that the horrid system of Hindoo idolatry, in all its cruelty and corruption, is upheld, patronized, and made a source of gain, by the British authorities in India. 5. In a speech of Dr. Phillips, delivered in Exeter Hall, we find the following sen-

tence:—Boteman, a Caffer Chief, and others, have been petitioning me for missionaries, by every messenger, through whom they could convey to me a verbal communication, for the last twelve years; and I have not been able to send them one." The English government chooses to keep them ignorant and uncivilized. 6. In Ireland you behold a land, fertile and beautiful; a people handsome, intelligent and active; a climate more genial than any other in so high northern latitude; in short, every thing that should make its teeming population rich,—happy and powerful. Yet there are hundreds of people in Ireland who have no fixed abodes. A majority of the houses of the lower classes are worse than the stables and cow-houses of England. Thousands of people are in rags, and hundreds almost naked! According to the third report, on the expediency of a poor-law for Ireland, made by order of Parliament,—2,385,000 souls are out of work, have nothing to depend on, and are in distress for thirty weeks every year. It is a settled truth, that one third of the Irish people beg their bread for two thirds of the year. And yet enormous quantities of grain and live-stock, and all sorts of provisions, are exported from Ireland. Yet there is no general provision, by law, for the poor of that island. 7. Look, for the last time, to the vast plains of South Africa, wet with the blood of murdered nations. Lord Selkirk, his Majesty's principal secretary for the colonies, admits that the system of treachery, plunder and butchery, by which these brave and upright savages have been wasted in exterminating oppression, constitutes, perhaps, the most degrading of all the chapters of the history of mankind! Yet the English government, which tolerates all these enormities, in its own dominions, is shedding crocodile tears of sympathy, on account of the benign system of slavery which exists in the United States!

[From the Plaindealer.]  
"What has been the cause of the pressure now experienced? Speculation has been the cause.—Speculation, carried off, without compass or rudder, on a flood of credit, and thoughtlessly spreading all its sails, as if the sky would always be serene, and the ocean always without a ripple.—Speculation, which has madly grasped at every shining thing, deeming it gold, and vaked at last to find that it holds rubbish in its grasp. Why then should we be surprised that men fail, when the wonder only is that they did not sooner topple to the ground; that the unsubstantial fabric was not sooner swept away."

Look at the state of our country. Prices are so inflated, that we can export nothing but the products of slave labor, and are even partially dependent upon Europe for our very bread.—This, it will be said, is the consequence, of a failure of the crop; but the failure of the crop is itself a consequence, and of what? Has the land been desolated by tornadoes and hurricanes? Has a drought parched our fields? Have the clouds rained pestilence upon the people, or foul winds wafted the plague of Europe to our shores? To none of these causes can the failure of the crop be assigned. It failed because the husbandman failed to sow the seed, and failed to till the soil. The earth would not have denied her treasures, if they had been solicited; but we were all too busy digging in another mine. We were engaged in speculation! We were projecting magnificent plans for future wealth, and we waked to feel that the splendid vision cannot avert the gnawing of hunger, and cannot appease its demands.

What now is our remedy? Frugality for the present, and, for the future, a return to those former modes of sober industry, which we practised before we were heated in the delirium of speculation. There must be many bankruptcies. Many men have exhausted all the real means which their strained credit could supply, to sustain the nominal values of their fictitious wealth—their cities in the boundless prairies; their railroads over mountains; their canals through rocks; their castles in the clouds. Such men—and their name is legion—having no longer anything to support them, must necessarily fall. Prices must also decline.—Their prodigious excess beyond the point of remuneration has over stimulated production and importation, and they must experience a proportional decline. The cotton market of Europe, which is the sheet anchor by which we have hitherto rode out the storm, now begins to fail us. We have dragged the English manufacturers with the raw material, and they too, beginning to feel the retraction of their own over-stagnated commerce, are unable to afford us relief. But although we must of necessity experience commercial revolutions, and cannot get back without difficulty to the old and safer mode of doing business, yet we see no reason to apprehend that the disaster will be very sweeping or long continued. There is too much inherent vigour in this republic to allow the idea that it will not soon recover from the shock. We are like one who has over-leasted at a debauch; and we must fast for a day or two, to recover the natural tone of health. But there is recuperative force of constitution, in our young country, as in a young man, that will soon set all things right. We shall exhibit a commercial example without precedent, if we do not make renewed health an excuse for renewed excess."

The income of the estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, for the year 1836, was \$418,000.—The greater portion of this sum is appropriated to the Girard College, to which \$153,000 were appropriated the previous year. It is said the Institution, when completed, will be the most splendid in the Union.

We understand that the proprietors of the Mammoth Hog permit editors to ride the animal three times around the pen. The editor of the Post has so far proved the best rider. That is accounted for on the ground that he is in the habit of "going the whole hog."—*Herald.*  
When the editor of the Herald came to take his turn, the keeper said that the Hog had been rode so much it would be cruel to exercise him any longer—upon this the Herald facetiously replied, it was the first time he ever heard it called cruelty for a chap to back his father.—*Post.*

Anecdote.—I went into a school of little children in B—. While talking to the school, a wicked little boy six years old, doubled up his fist and struck his little sister, sitting by him, four years old, on her head. She, in the true spirit of war, doubled up her fist to strike back. Just as she was about to give the blow, the teacher caught her eye—"Mary dear, you had better kiss him."  
In a moment, the little girl's feelings all changed. She threw her little arms around her brother's neck and began to kiss him. He began to cry and the tears rolled down his cheeks. The little sister wiped them off, and tried to comfort him, and the more she kissed him, wiped his tears and tried to blow! This is overcoming evil with good. That little boy was cautious how he struck his sister again.—*Buff. Spectator.*  
To parents this little anecdote should be highly treasured and always practiced. It is worth thousands.—*South. Ag.*

Safety Harness.—A Mr. Beale, of New York, has recently invented a harness, that dispenses with the use of traces, breeching, swingletree and swingletree brace. By the driver pulling what is called a "safety string," the horse, if he become unmanageable, can be detached in an instant from the carriage. It costs only half the price of the common harness. Another advantage is the quickness and ease with which the horse can be harnessed, put to, and taken from the carriage—more than one half of the time, it is said, usually spent in these operations will be saved by using this harness.

Fishing extraordinary.—The Rochester Advertiser says that during the breaking up of Genesee river last week, so great was the gorge of ice at the Rapids, that it drove the fish from their beds in the deep water, and forced them by hundreds on the banks, high above the ordinary rise of water—where, after the abatement of the flood, the boys had rare sport in gathering them up. All sorts and sizes, were found along the shore high and dry.

Smart.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania have now been in session nearly four months, during and up to Friday last, they had passed twelve bills, eight of which are local or private in their character. The expenses of the extra portion of the session cannot fall short of \$100,000, which divided by 12, the number of bills passed up to that period, gives for each law, \$8,500—Cheap legislation this, and expeditious!

The income of the Marquis of Westminster is £1000 per day!

Mr. Grimshaw, at Sunderland, lately finished the longest rope known. It is over four thousand yards long, seven inches in circumference, and twelve tons in weight. It will cost £400, and is made for the use of the London and Birmingham railway.

Warlike Fears.—Many of our vessels are at Mexico, and as there have been no arrivals since the 8th of Feb., it has been feared that they were detained by the Mexican authorities. This would be rather a dangerous experiment, we opine, for the mixed races of Mexico.

Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived at Norfolk.

MARRIED.  
In Augusta, on Thursday last, Mr. Sherburne Sleeper of Belfast, to Miss Elizabeth Longfellow.  
In Wintthrop, Mr. Elijah Page of Livermore, to Miss Caroline Hilton of W.

DIED.  
In Hollis, Mr. Nathaniel Whittier aged 83.  
In Norridgewick, Mr. E. Robbins, aged 80.  
In Augusta, Levi Rogers, Esq., aged 48.

Maine Register  
JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by  
W. E. GOODNOW.  
Norway, April 15, 1837. 4w36  
NOTICE—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Elbridge G. Evans his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.  
Witness, James Evans.  
Stonington, March 27th, 1837. \*36  
SIMEON EVANS.

Sheriff's Sale.  
OXFORD, ss.—April 6, 1837.  
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day of May next, at one o'clock P.M., at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Andover in said County, All the right which JACOB YORK has of redeeming from James F. Bragg, Jr. his executors, administrators, or assigns, a certain Lot of Land situated in Township Numbered Five, in the first Range of Townships in said County, being Lot Numbered twelve in the first Range of Lots in said Township. Said Bragg being the purchaser of the right in equity of said Land.  
ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Price.  
W. E. GOODNOW.  
Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. 1f

LOST, on Tuesday evening 21st inst., between the residence of Rufus Stowell and the School House at Paris Cape, a GOLD NECKLACE. Whoever may have found the same shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office.  
Paris, March 23, 1837.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.  
On the petition of Wm. H. Drake, administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Hildes late of Sumner in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred, twenty five dollars and ten cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:  
Ordered,  
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.  
On the petition of Peter T. Record, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Smith late of Hebron in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:  
Ordered,  
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.  
On the petition of William H. Drake, Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Hildes late of Sumner in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred, twenty five dollars and ten cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:  
Ordered,  
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the twenty-third day of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.  
On the petition of Elbridge H. Knevel, Administrator on the estate of John Blackwell late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased:  
Ordered,  
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the twenty-third day of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of  
CHARLES MARSTON,  
late of Albany, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to  
AMOS MARSTON.  
Albany, April 11, 1837. \*36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of  
SAMUEL PINGREE,  
late of Albany, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to  
TIMOTHY HUTCHINSON.  
Albany, April 11, 1837. \*36

Administrator's Sale.  
WILL be sold, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at public auction on Saturday the sixth day of May next at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real estate of  
BENJAMIN ELLIS,  
late of Hartford in said County, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.—Said estate consists of the Homestead Farm of the deceased.—Also the out Lands being a Lot of Land and Gore lying North and adjoining Charles Leightons in said Hartford. And also the widow's right of Dower therein if necessary. Said sale will be at the dwelling house of the Wid. Hannah Ellis on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.  
ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator.  
Hartford, April 11, 1837. 36

Administrator's Sale.  
TO be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, all the Real Estate that  
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,  
deceased and possessed of in the town of Rumford consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land, about eighty under improvement, bounded southeasterly by land of B. Curtis, with the buildings thereon standing together with the reversion of the widow's dower in the same.  
AZOR BARRELL, Adm'r.  
April 11th, 1837. 36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of  
PHINEAS STEVENS,  
late of Rumford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to  
LYMAN RAWSON.  
Rumford, April 11, 1837. 3w36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of  
JAMES DONHAM,  
late of Hebron in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to  
RANSOM DONHAM.  
Windsor, March 7, 1837. 36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of  
SAMUEL ROBINSON,  
late of Oxford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to  
LEVI WHITMAN.  
Norway, March 7, 1837. 3w36

NOTICE—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting upon my account Lewis Bryant of Canton, a town pauper, or any of his family, as I have made provision for their support, and shall pay no expenses contracted by him or them, without authority from me.  
[Canton, March 23, 1837.] BARK RECORD.

JOE WORE,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Surplus Revenue.  
STATE OF MAINE.—TREASURY OFFICE,  
March 30, 1837.  
ON the 20th inst. an Additional Act was passed by the Legislature, by which cities, towns and plantations of the State are allowed time till the 20th of June next, for taking and returning the Census or Enumeration of their inhabitants, instead of the 20th of April as fixed by the original Act. The first and fifth sections of the said additional Act are subjoined.  
ASA REDINGTON, Jr. Treasurer.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the time allowed to the respective cities, towns and plantations, in which to take the Census and make returns thereof to the State Treasurer is hereby extended to the twentieth day of June next.  
SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be directed to cause the first Section of this Act to be published in all the newspapers that publish the laws of the State.

\* Newspapers which publish the laws of the State are requested to insert the above.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., March 31, 1837.  
Andrews Abiezer King Maria  
Andrews Edward 4 Ludden Sarah C.  
Berry, Geo. W. & Lantry Walter  
Foxwell Swan, Macomber Daniel  
Blake Mary Ann Mitchell Stephen  
Caldwell John Francis Caleb  
Churchill Sullivan Penley Joseph  
Codman R. A. L. Perry James  
Cushman Caleb Parsons Henry R.  
Cummings Joseph Richardson Derius  
Dannet John Howe Harriet 2  
Daniels John Stevens Mahala B.  
Doe Mary A. Stillings Isiah 2  
Farewell Henry Sweet Israel  
Field Ansel Shaw Samanus  
Follett Orrville Turner Betsy B.  
Follows Jonathan Jr. Tribou Adney 2  
Green Nathl W. Winslow Elvira  
Goodwin Thomas J. Weeks Clarissa H.  
Hall Abijah Washburn Luther  
Jordan David Whitehead Jefferson  
G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Fashionable Millinery.  
MRS. M. W. GOODNOW.  
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has now for sale an elegant and extensive assortment of MILLINERY of the latest and most approved fashions.  
—ALSO—  
HATBONES. of 35  
Norway-Village, April 10, 1837.

NOTICE—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son LEONOR G. LUXIN his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.  
Attest—James M. Dolloff.  
Rumford, March 21, 1837. \*3w35  
JOSEPH LUFKIN.

JOHN E. STACY,  
Attorney-at-Law,  
Dixfield, Me.

Commissioners' Notice.  
THE undersigned would give notice, that the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, has given a further time of six months from the death of said late testator to the Estate of JAMES H. KILLEY, late of Fryeburg in said County, to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session on the last Wednesday of April, May, July and August, at the Office of Edward L. Osgood in said Fryeburg, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. for the purpose of examining all claims that may be presented.  
E. L. OSGOOD, Ck. of S.  
J. O. MCGILLAN, Ck. of S.  
IRA FOWLE, Ck. of S.  
Fryeburg, March 10, 1837. 2w34

Administrator's Sale.  
PURSUANT to License from the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Hebron in said County, on Saturday the 22d day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., so much of the real estate of JAMES FARRIS late of said Hebron, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.  
Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased. Also Few No. 14, on the floor of the Baptist Meeting-house in said Hebron, and Few No. 8, in the Gallery of said house.  
JANATHA FARRIS, Administratrix.  
Hebron, March 18th, 1837.

Important Information!  
TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:  
SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvy, Pout Fevers, eruptions, Pimples and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood and Humors—are assured that  
DR. RELFE'S  
Botanical Drops!

Continue Unvaried, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all the above complaints.—In proof of which, read the following Extract of a letter, "My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."  
Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "His doing wonders for him, and as he is now, 'snatching him from the grave.'"  
Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR  
The Piles!  
One of the best and most thoroughly remedied known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and the accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

Price \$1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.  
None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. COSWAY, by whom they were first sold, at his Countingroom, No. 89, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have labor for sale of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.



